subalpine fir mortality

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

Decline and subsequent mortality of subalpine fir started in the late 1980's in the Intermountain Region with the peak mortality period occurring in the mid-1990's when over a million trees were affected by this complex. Although there are a number of pathogens involved in this complex, the primary insect causing subalpine fir mortality is the western balsam bark beetle; Dryocoetes confusus. Drought, compounded by overstocked and overmature stand conditions, are significant contributing factors to subalpine fir decline.

In 2008, 125,000 subalpine fir trees died over 87,350 acres. This is a substantial decrease from 2007 when 673,100 subalpine fir trees were killed over 262,900 acres. This level of mortality is similar to 2006 when 125,300 dead trees were recorded over 61,700 acres. Most of the subalpine fir mortality was mapped in Utah (71,600 trees across 46,300 acres) occurring on all ownerships. Higher levels of subalpine fir mortality occurred on private lands in Utah (17,700 trees across 10,200 acres). High amounts of subalpine fir mortality were also noted on the Uinta (14,600 trees, 9,400 acres) and Fishlake (12,600 trees, 9,100 acres) National Forests.

In western Wyoming, 32,200 dead subalpine fir trees were recorded across 22,000 acres. The Bridger-Teton National Forest accounted for the largest amount of subalpine fir mortality with 23,000 dead trees mapped across 17,100 acres. This is the fifth consecutive year the Bridger-Teton National Forest has experienced high levels of subalpine fir mortality. Bureau of Land Management lands experienced the second highest level of mortality in Wyoming with 5,600 dead trees recorded across 3,000 acres.

Southern Idaho experienced the largest decrease in subalpine fir mortality. The number of dead trees mapped fell from 340,600 trees killed across 49,900 acres in 2007, to 18,700 dead trees mapped over 8,200 acres on all ownerships. In southern Idaho, the Salmon-Challis National Forest had the highest amount of mortality with 13,900 dead trees mapped across 5,400 acres.

annosus root disease

Heterobasidion annosum

Region 4 California (Alpine County, El Dorado County, Mono County, Nevada County, Placer County, Sierra County, Tuolumne County)
Colorado (Mesa County, Montrose County)
Idaho (Adams County, Bannock County, Bear Lake County, Bingham County, Blaine County, Boise County, Bonneville County, Butte County, Camas County, Caribou County, Cassia County, Clark County, Custer County, Elmore County, Franklin County, Fremont County, Gem County, Idaho County, Lemhi County, Madison County, Oneida County, Owyhee County, Payette County, Power County, Teton County, Twin Falls County, Valley County, Washington County)
Nevada (Carson City, Clark County, Douglas County, Elko County, Eureka County, Lincoln County, Lyon County, Mineral County, Nye County, Storey County, Washoe County, White Pine County)
Utah (Beaver County, Box Elder County, Cache County, Carbon County, Daggett County, Davis County, Duchesne County, Emery County, Garfield County, Grand County, Iron County, Juab County, Kane County, Millard County, Morgan County, Piute County, Rich County, Salt Lake County, San Juan County, Sanpete County, Sevier County, Summit County, Tooele County, Uintah County, Utah County, Wasatch County, Washington County, Wayne County, Weber County)
Wyoming (Fremont County, Lincoln County, Park County, Sublette County, Teton County, Uinta County)

Host(s): California red fir, Douglas-fir, Engelmann spruce, fir, grand fir, Jeffrey pine, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, subalpine fir, white fir

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: General Observation

Damage Type(s): Mortality, Other damage

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area: This disease can be found throughout the Region.

Narrative:

This fungal root disease can be found infecting host species throughout the Region. As a disease causing agent, the full ecological effects of this organism have never been evaluated over long temporal and spatial scales. However, by killing planted or naturally regenerated seedlings and saplings (particularly, ponderosa pine on dry sites), H. annosum can cause significant economic losses. This organism is also a saprophyte, and has a vital role in recycling dead trees, stumps, and roots.

Armillaria root disease

Armillaria spp.

Region 4

California (Alpine County, El Dorado County, Mono County, Nevada County, Placer County, Sierra County, Tuolumne County)
Colorado (Mesa County, Montrose County)
Idaho (Adams County, Bannock County, Bear Lake County, Bingham County, Blaine County, Boise County, Bonneville County, Butte County, Camas County, Caribou County, Cassia County, Clark County, Custer County, Elmore County, Franklin County, Fremont County, Gem County, Idaho County, Lemhi County, Madison County, Oneida County, Owyhee County, Payette County, Power County, Teton County, Twin Falls County, Valley County, Washington County)
Nevada (Carson City, Clark County, Douglas County, Elko County, Esmeralda County, Eureka County, Humboldt County, Lincoln County, Lyon County, Mineral County, Nye County, Storey County, Washoe County, White Pine County)
Utah (Beaver County, Box Elder County, Cache County, Carbon County, Daggett County, Davis County, Duchesne County, Emery County, Garfield County, Grand County, Iron County, Juab County, Kane County, Millard County, Morgan County, Piute County, Rich County, Salt Lake County, San Juan County, Sanpete County, Sevier County, Summit County, Tooele County, Uintah County, Utah County, Wasatch County, Washington County, Wayne County, Weber County)
Wyoming (Fremont County, Lincoln County, Park County, Sublette County, Teton County, Uinta County)

Host(s): bristlecone pine, Douglas-fir, grand fir, Jeffrey pine, limber pine, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, subalpine fir, sugar pine, western white pine, whitebark pine

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: General Observation

Damage Type(s): Mortality, Other damage

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area: Found throughout the Region.

Narrative:

Evidence of Armillaria root disease can be found throughout the Intermountain Region. However, the fungus functions primarily as a weak pathogen or saprophyte in most locations, causing little direct tree mortality. In Utah, it may act as a primary pathogen, killing mature and immature lodgepole pine and mature fir and spruce on cool, moist sites at high elevation.

balsam woolly adelgid

Adelges piceae

Region 4 Idaho (Adams County, Boise County, Custer County, Elmore County, Fremont County, Gem County, Idaho County, Lemhi County, Teton County, Valley County, Washington County)

Host(s): grand fir, subalpine fir

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Damage Type(s): Branch flagging, Dieback, Discoloration, Mortality

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: 3,840,000

Affected Area:

Narrative:

While this introduced forest insect has been present in northern Idaho since 1983, its presence in southern Idaho was not verified until 2001, when it was found killing subalpine fir trees in residential areas of Cascade and McCall. Delimitation surveys were conducted in 2006, 2007 and 2008 by Idaho Department of Lands and Intermountain Region Forest Health Protection personnel to determine the distribution of balsam woolly adelgid (BWA) south of the Salmon River. As a result of these surveys, BWA was detected on state, private and Forest Service lands in an area bounded by Sturgill Peak on the Payette NF, the Trinity Mountains near Featherville on the Boise NF, Gibbonsville on the Salmon NF, and Victor and Henrys lake area on the Targhee NF. Forest Health Protection established 60 long-term impact plots in 2008 across National Forests in southern Idaho. Additional long-term plots will be added in 2009 to monitor stand structure and BWA impacts.

black stain root disease

Ophiostoma wageneri

Region 4 California (Alpine County, Mono County, Sierra County)
Colorado (Mesa County, Montrose County)
Idaho (Cassia County, Franklin County)
Nevada (Carson City, Churchill County, Clark County, Douglas County, Elko County, Esmeralda County, Eureka County, Humboldt County, Lander County, Lincoln County, Lyon County, Mineral County, Nye County, Pershing County, Storey County, Washoe County, White Pine County)
Utah (Beaver County, Box Elder County, Cache County, Carbon County, Daggett County, Duchesne County, Emery County, Garfield County, Grand County, Iron County, Juab County, Kane County, Millard County, Piute County, San Juan County, Sanpete County, Sevier County, Tooele County, Uintah County, Utah County, Wasatch County, Washington County, Wayne County)
Wyoming (Sweetwater County)

Host(s): common pinyon, singleleaf pinyon

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Damage Type(s): Mortality

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 3,050

Affected Area:

Narrative:

Aerial detection and follow-up ground surveys have discovered about two-dozen black stain root disease centers in pinyon pine stands in the Intermountain Region. The disease is most prevalent in Utah and Nevada where pinyon pine is abundant. However, the disease infected pinyon pines occur on fewer than 1,500 acres in each state. The northern range of pinyon pine extends up into southern Idaho primarily occurring on Bureau of Land Management lands where approximately 50 acres are infected.

decline

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area: Decline and dieback are intermixed and should be combined.

Narrative:

In 2006 permanent Evaluation Monitoring plots were installed in Region 4 to determine the cause of sudden aspen decline. 2005 aerial survey data was used to identify and establish 75-permanent plots in accessible symptomatic stands throughout the range of aspen in Utah, Nevada, and western Wyoming. In 2007, fifty-one additional declining aspen stands were surveyed in southern Idaho. In 2008, 76 additional plots were established in Montana, which showed less evidence of decline and dieback than the other monitored sites in the Intermountain Region. Drought, succession to other vegetation types-linked to fire exclusion, and damage to aspen suckers by grazing all play a role in the decline of aspen forests. Eventual synthesis of this report data with other survey data should provide more insight into the aspen decline phenomenon.

Aspen dieback and defoliation mapped by aerial survey decreased in 2008, down from 200,000 acres in 2007 to 94,000 acres in 2008. Moisture conditions improved in most aspen forests in 2008 and this may have contributed to the decrease in observed symptoms, in conjunction with a collapse in large aspen tortrix activity.

dieback

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area: Decline and dieback are intermixed and should be combined.

Narrative:

In 2006 permanent Evaluation Monitoring plots were installed in Region 4 to determine the cause of sudden aspen decline. 2005 aerial survey data was used to identify and establish 75-permanent plots in accessible symptomatic stands throughout the range of aspen in Utah, Nevada, and western Wyoming. In 2007, fifty-one additional declining aspen stands were surveyed in southern Idaho. In 2008, 76 additional plots were established in Montana, which showed less evidence of decline and dieback than the other monitored sites in the Intermountain Region. Drought, succession to other vegetation types-linked to fire exclusion, and damage to aspen suckers by grazing all play a role in the decline of aspen forests. Eventual synthesis of this report data with other survey data should provide more insight into the aspen decline phenomenon.

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Douglas-fir beetle

Dendroctonus pseudotsugae

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

Douglas-fir beetle-caused tree mortality decreased 20% across Region 4. In 2008, nearly 38,900 acres were affected compared to 48,500 acres in 2007. The majority of the 2008 Douglas-fir mortality was in Utah (21,400 acres) and southern Idaho (16,400 acres). In Utah, mortality occurred primarily on the Ashley and Dixie National Forests affecting 6,400 and 4,100 acres, respectively. Of note, Douglas-fir mortality decreased on private lands in Utah from 3,450 acres in 2007 to approximately 2,500 acres. In southern Idaho, mortality occurred primarily on the Sawtooth and Salmon-Challis National Forests affecting 7,900 and 4,300 acres, respectively. Douglas-fir mortality on the Bridger-Teton National Forest in Wyoming remained relatively low with 750 acres of mortality mapped in 2008 compared to 600 acres in 2007.

Douglas-fir tussock moth

Orgyia pseudotsugata

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

Douglas-fir tussock moth (DFTM) defoliation on Douglas-fir and subalpine fir decreased across the region in 2008. In southern Idaho, DFTM populations remained relatively low with nearly 400 acres of defoliation reported on Bureau of Land Management, State and private lands compared to 100 acres in 2007. DFTM was not reported during the 2008 aerial survey of Nevada compared to 3,000 acres of defoliation reported in 2007 on the Jarbidge and Mountain City Ranger Districts of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest in northeast Nevada.

Region 4 Utah (Beaver County)

Host(s): Douglas-fir

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: General Observation

Damage Type(s): Defoliation

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 220

Affected Area: Near Indian Peak, 50 miles N or Lund, UT.

Narrative:

In Utah, the 2008 defoliation was reported from ground surveys. One small infestation (220 acres) occurred on state, private and Bureau of Land Management lands in Beaver County.

fir engraver

Scolytus ventralis

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

In 2008, fir engraver beetle-caused tree mortality and topkill decreased for the fourth consecutive year. Aerial surveyors recorded nearly 4,900 acres of fir mortality in 2008, compared to 14,900 acres reported in 2007. Most of the mortality was scattered across the National Forests in Utah (3,100 acres) occurring primarily on the Dixie and Manti-LaSal National Forests (approximately 1,100 acres each). On the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest in Nevada, fir mortality decreased from 2,800 acres in 2007 to approximately 900 acres in 2008. Two-thirds of this mortality in Nevada occurred on the Ely Ranger District. Fir mortality decreased on the Great Basin National Park in Nevada from 550 acres recorded in 2007 to 150 acres in 2008.

forest tent caterpillar

Malacosoma disstria

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

Forest tent caterpillar-caused defoliation increased region-wide from less than 100 acres reported in 2007 to 2,600 acres reported in 2008. In Utah, a total of 1,000 acres of defoliation were reported on the Wasatch-Cache, Uinta, and Manti-LaSal National Forests. An additional 700 acres were reported on private lands in northern Utah. In Nevada, most of the forest tent caterpillar defoliation occurred in the northeast corner of the state with 800 acres of defoliation reported on the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest and approximately 50 acres of defoliation mapped on private land.

gypsy moth

Lymantria dispar

Region 4 Idaho (Ada County)
Utah (Summit County, Utah County)

Host(s): No data

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Damage Type(s): No damage

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

The first gypsy moth outbreak detected in Region 4 occurred in Utah in 1988. Gypsy moth populations were subsequently eradicated. Since then, male moths have been captured in various locations throughout the Region nearly every year. In 2008, four male moths were captured in detection-trapping grids, two in Utah and two in Idaho. In Utah, one gypsy moth was captured in Kamas (Summit County) and the other one in Orem City (Utah County). No new moths were captured near the 2007 capture sites in the suburbs of Salt Lake City.

In Idaho, two moths were captured in Meridian (Ada County). No new moths were captured in the delimitation traps near the 2007 capture sites in Heise and Mountain Home. In 2009, delimitation-trapping grids will be installed in the vicinity of the four new moth captures and also continue in the vicinity of the 2007 captures.

Jeffery pine beetle

Dendroctonus jeffreyi

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

In 2008, Jeffrey pine beetle-caused tree mortality increased slightly. Scattered mortality of approximately 1,150 trees was mapped over 2,100 acres compared to 450 dead trees recorded across 225 acres in 2007. Most of the Jeffrey pine mortality occurred on the Carson Ranger District of the Humboldt-Toiyabe National Forest and on private lands along the California-Nevada border.

mistletoe

Region 4 California (Alpine County, El Dorado County, Mono County, Nevada County, Placer County, Sierra County, Tuolumne County)
Colorado (Mesa County, Montrose County)
Idaho (Adams County, Bannock County, Bear Lake County, Bingham County, Blaine County, Boise County, Bonneville County, Butte County, Camas County, Caribou County, Cassia County, Clark County, Custer County, Elmore County, Franklin County, Fremont County, Gem County, Idaho County, Lemhi County, Madison County, Oneida County, Owyhee County, Payette County, Power County, Teton County, Twin Falls County, Valley County, Washington County)
Nevada (Carson City, Clark County, Douglas County, Elko County, Esmeralda County, Eureka County, Humboldt County, Lincoln County, Lyon County, Mineral County, Nye County, Storey County, Washoe County, White Pine County)
Utah (Beaver County, Box Elder County, Cache County, Carbon County, Daggett County, Davis County, Duchesne County, Emery County, Garfield County, Grand County, Iron County, Juab County, Kane County, Millard County, Morgan County, Piute County, Rich County, Salt Lake County, San Juan County, Sanpete County, Sevier County, Summit County, Tooele County, Uintah County, Utah County, Wasatch County, Washington County, Wayne County, Weber County)
Wyoming (Fremont County, Lincoln County, Park County, Sublette County, Teton County, Uinta County)

Host(s): bristlecone pine, California red fir, Douglas-fir, grand fir, Jeffrey pine, limber pine, lodgepole pine, ponderosa pine, subalpine fir, sugar pine, western larch, western white pine, white fir, whitebark pine

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Damage Type(s): Dieback, Mortality

Setting(s): Rural Forest, Urban

Origin: Native

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

These plant parasites remain the most widespread and frequently observed disease within the Intermountain Region. Currently, dwarf mistletoe incidence information is updated using data gathered by the Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) group. The 2008 FIA data indicated that one or more dwarf mistletoe species were present at various levels of intensity on 15% of all plots surveyed. Incidence of the major dwarf mistletoe species by percent of host type infected within the Intermountain Region is as follows: lodgepole pine 26%, pinyon pine 20%, Douglas-fir 14%, ponderosa/Jeffrey pine 7%, limber pine 12%, and whitebark pine 6%. No FIA plots were located in infected Great Basin bristlecone pine stands.

mountain pine beetle

Dendroctonus ponderosae

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

Mountain pine beetle- (MPB) caused tree mortality remains extremely high with an estimated 5.1 million trees killed across 1.3 million acres in 2008, compared to 4.6 million trees killed across 1.1 million acres in 2007. Most of the mortality occurred in three distinct areas. In central Idaho, pine mortality on the Salmon-Challis National Forest and Sawtooth National Recreation Area increased from 1.7 million trees killed (lodgepole and whitebark pines) over 272,800 acres in 2007 to nearly 2.0 million trees killed (lodgepole, limber and whitebark pines) over 389,000 acres in 2008. Over 90% of the mortality occurred on the Salmon-Challis National Forest. MPB caused tree mortality began in this area in 1998. This outbreak is currently the largest recorded in the Region. The second large outbreak area is located in western Wyoming on the following ownerships: Bridger-Teton National Forest (NF), Grand Teton National Park, Bureau of Land Management, state and private lands. Lodgepole and whitebark pine tree mortality increased from over 1.4 million trees killed across 440,000 acres in 2007 to nearly 1.6 million trees killed across nearly 445,000 acres. Eighty-five percent of the mapped mortality occurred on the Bridger-Teton NF. The third outbreak area is located in northern Utah on the Wasatch-Cache and Ashley National Forests. This outbreak, which began in 2003, decreased slightly from 981,900 lodgepole and ponderosa pine trees killed over 258,450 acres in 2007 to nearly 898,900 trees killed over 261,000 acres. Seventy-five percent of the mortality mapped occurred on the Wasatch-Cache National Forest.

pine engraver

Ips pini

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

Approximately 1,800 trees were killed across 900 acres throughout the region by the pine engraver beetle compared to 60 dead trees mapped over 30 acres in 2007. Tree mortality increased in Idaho with 1,600 trees killed across 750 acres compared to 20 trees killed across 15 acres in 2007. Most of the mortality occurred on the Boise National Forest (750 trees, 350 acres) and private lands (400 trees, 200 acres). Elsewhere in the Region, scattered mortality associated with pine engraver increased slightly.

pinon ips

Ips confusus

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

Historically, pinyon-juniper woodlands have not been annually aerially surveyed in the Intermountain Region. An extended drought associated with an increase in pinyon ips populations during 2001 and 2002 however, resulted in a dramatic increase in pinyon pine mortality that warranted documentation. By 2005, pinyon ips populations had collapsed returning to endemic levels. Most of the pinyon/juniper woodlands have not been aerially surveyed since 2004. Of the woodlands surveyed in 2008, nearly 3,400 trees were killed across 4,100 acres. For 2008, all of the tree mortality was reported in Nevada (2,200 trees across 3,050 acres) and Utah (1,150 trees across 1,000 acres). In Nevada the mortality occurred primarily on the following ownerships: Bureau of Land Management (950 trees, 750 acres), private (800 trees, 2,000 acres) and the Humboldt Toiyabe National Forest (450 trees, 300 acres). In Utah, the mortality occurred primarily on the Fishlake (550 trees, 550 acres) and Ashley (350 trees, 350 acres) National Forests.

spruce beetle

Dendroctonus rufipennis

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

In 2008, spruce mortality decreased from 114,800 trees mapped over 37,700 acres in 2007 to 69,300 trees recorded over 25,800 acres. Nearly all of the spruce mortality occurred in Utah, where all National Forests experienced some level of spruce mortality. Heavy mortality was mapped on the following National Forests: Fishlake (27,300 trees over 10,050 acres), Uinta (15,400 trees over 5,700 acres), and Dixie (9,000 trees over 3,800 acres). Spruce mortality was also mapped on private lands in Utah with nearly 4,700 trees killed across 1,900 acres. In 2008, scattered and isolated spruce mortality was mapped in Idaho and Wyoming.

western pine beetle

Dendroctonus brevicomis

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

In 2008, ponderosa pines mortality decreased by 44%. Approximately 1,000 dead trees were mapped over 500 acres compared to 1,800 dead trees recorded across 900 acres in 2007. This mortality was scattered across all but state owned forested lands in southwestern Idaho.

western spruce budworm

Choristoneura occidentalis

Region 4

Host(s):

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: GIS Data to FHTET (Insect & Disease Survey, etc.)

Damage Type(s): No Data

Setting(s): Not Applicable

Origin: Not Applicable

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area:

Narrative:

Western spruce budworm-caused tree defoliation affected 99,200 acres in Idaho, Utah and Wyoming in 2008 similar to the 2007 levels (101,600 acres). Defoliation was reported across most ownerships in south-central Idaho. In Idaho, defoliation occurred on the Boise National Forest (47,400 acres) for the fourth consecutive year. Heavy defoliation was also reported on the Salmon-Challis (12,100 acres) and Sawtooth (13,900 acres) National Forests. To a lesser extent, defoliation was reported on State of Idaho lands (nearly 3,900 acres), private lands (2,300 acres) and Bureau of Land Management lands (1,400 acres). In Utah, defoliation was reported on the Dixie National Forest (7,500 acres) and adjacent private lands (550 acres). Insignificant levels of defoliation were mapped in Wyoming in 2008.

white pine blister rust

Cronartium ribicola

Region 4 California (Alpine County, El Dorado County, Mono County, Nevada County, Placer County, Sierra County, Tuolumne County)
Idaho (Adams County, Bear Lake County, Blaine County, Bonneville County, Butte County, Caribou County, Clark County, Custer County, Franklin County, Fremont County, Idaho County, Lemhi County, Teton County)
Nevada (Carson City, Douglas County, Elko County, Storey County, Washoe County)
Wyoming (Fremont County, Lincoln County, Park County, Sublette County, Teton County)

Host(s): bristlecone pine, limber pine, sugar pine, western white pine, whitebark pine

Survey Date: 09/01/2008

Survey Method: Ground Survey

Damage Type(s): Dieback, Mortality

Setting(s): Rural Forest

Origin: Exotic

Acres Affected: 0

Affected Area: Common throughout its hosts range in southern Idaho and western Wyoming. It is present in the western portion of the Region along the California/Nevada border

Narrative:

This introduced disease is common throughout its hosts range in southern Idaho and western Wyoming. It is present in the western portion of the Intermountain Region in California and Nevada near the Lake Tahoe area. No infections on pine hosts have been found or reported in Utah. However, the fungus was recently confirmed on Ribes inerme leaves in Utah. Recent observations of white pine blister rust in mountain ranges located in eastern Nevada are cause for concern due to their proximity to bristlecone pine stands in Great Basin National Park and elsewhere. Overall, five-needled pine trees are of low occurrence and frequency in the Intermountain Region. Often limited to high subalpine areas, these pines provide important ecosystem functions such as shade and soil stabilization, snow retention for watershed integrity, recreation, aesthetics, and wildlife habitat and forage.